

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: George Freeland Peter Estate, NIH Survey No. M-35-9~

Project: Section 110 Survey Agency: F/NIH

Site visit by MHT Staff: no ☒ yes Name L Bowlin Date 1995

Eligibility recommended ☒ X Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ☒ A B ☒ C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Buildings 16, 16A comprise the Peter Estate located on the Bethesda Campus of National Institutes of Health (NIH). Building 16 is a large stone Colonial Revival dwelling, 16A is the small frame caretaker's cottage. George Freeland Peter, a prominent Episcopal clergyman and Canon-Chancellor of the Washington National Cathedral, built the estate on a hill adjacent to Rockville Pike on family land. Walter G. Peter, George's brother was a noted Washington architect and designed the classical revival buildings. During the early 20th century, Rockville Pike was a corridor of large country houses. George Peter lived in the house until 1949 when the federal government purchased the estate for the expansion of its medical institution. Significant for its association with the early 20th development of Rockville Pike and its architectural style, the Peters Estate is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form

Prepared by: Robinson and Associates

Lauren Bowlin

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

2/16/00

Date

NR program concurrence: ☒ yes no not applicable

B. Kinty
Reviewer, NR program

8/23/00

Date

gmy

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- ☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- ☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☐ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- ☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- ☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☒ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: buildings
 Historic Environment: suburban
 Historic Function(s) and Use(s): residential, single dwellings

Known Design Source: Walter Peter, Washington architect

**NIH Historic Resources
Inventory Form**

M: 35-9-1

1. Name

"The Stone House;" The George Freeland Peter Estate

Historic Name

George Freeland Peter Estate; Building 16, 16A

Common Name and Building Number

2. Location

9000 Rockville Pike

Street and Number

Bethesda

8

City, Town

Congressional District

Maryland

Montgomery

State

County

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present use (Government)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory
<input type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Research
<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Work in Progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	Accessible		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Administrative
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: Restricted		<input type="checkbox"/> Support
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes: Unrestricted		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		

4. Owner of Property

National Institutes of Health

Name

9000 Rockville Pike

Street & Number

Telephone No. :

Bethesda

Maryland 20205

City, Town

State and Zip Code

5. Location of Legal Description

Montgomery County Courthouse

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc.

Liber# 1230 Folio# 89

Street & Number

Rockville

Maryland 20850

City, Town

State and Zip Code

6. Representation in Existing Historic Surveys

☒ Yes ☐ No

NIH Master Plan, Phase I; Task 5, Part II: Cultural Asset Inventory

Title

September 17, 1985

Date

☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

M-NCPPC Inventory of Historic Sites (35-9E)

Title

1976

Date

7. Description

Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved
<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed		

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance			
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Archeology-Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> Archeology-Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Government	History
		<input type="checkbox"/> Invention		

1930

Walter G. Peter

Specific Dates	Architect				Builder	Area
Applicable Criteria:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D		
Applicable Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> E	<input type="checkbox"/> F
Level of Significance	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local			

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Overview

The Peter Estate is located within the suburban campus of the National Institutes of Health, southwest of the intersection of Rockville Pike and South Road, in the Bethesda district of Montgomery County, Maryland. The estate, comprised of the main house and a smaller caretaker's cottage, served as the home of George Freeland Peter, Canon-Chancellor of the Washington National Cathedral. Situated on a landscaped hilltop overlooking Rockville Pike, the house is located on property that was in the Peter family for nearly two hundred years before its acquisition by the federal government in 1949.

The Peter House, also known as Stone House, was constructed in 1931. Designed by Walter G. Peter, a prominent local architect who was George Freeland's brother, it is a particularly fine example of the Neoclassical (Colonial Revival) Style so popular in the United States during the first half of the twentieth century.¹ Its careful detailing and effective use of materials showcase a scholarly understanding of early American architecture. Adjacent to the main house, slightly below the crest of the hill where the Stone House is sited, is the Caretaker's Cottage, built contemporaneously with complementary but simplified detailing. The estate is enhanced by landscape features such as the formal garden off the south axis of the main house, which culminates in a rounded stone wall and fountain, and the terraced walls on the hill below the primary (east) facade of the main house.

The estate was part of a corridor of large, early twentieth-century country houses built by wealthy Washingtonians along Rockville Pike. Built at the height of the Depression, it was one of the last of the great twentieth-century country houses erected in Montgomery County. Only a few years after the house was completed, the neighboring Wilson family's donation of the first of several parcels of land to the federal government precipitated what would become a dramatic transformation of the area. Within a decade, the Georgian Revival campus of NIH had taken shape, and government expansion along Rockville Pike where the Peter Estate was located seemed inevitable. Following World War II, the Peter land, including the house and cottage, was sold to the government. Today, NIH maintains the Stone House as a formal conference and reception center. As one of the more prominent of the remaining Rockville Pike estates, the Peter House survives as a reminder of an earlier era in Bethesda's history.

The Stone House (Building 16)

The three-bay, stone Peter House is I-shaped and robust in massing, with steeply pitched, slate, gable roofs. Neoclassical in design, the Peter House has the following features: a symmetrical composition, a two-story portico, and details, such as door surrounds and moldings, based on Georgian and Adamesque motifs. The massing and general appearance of the house is Georgian. Some exterior and most interior details and finishes, however, are lighter in character and more characteristic of the Adam period.

¹The stylistic terminology has been taken directly from Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*. The two-story portico is selected by the McAlesters as one of the defining characteristics of the NeoClassical Style.

Constructed of uncoursed ashlar blocks of locally quarried bluestone, with corner quoins, the house has a central three-bay section of two-and-one-half stories, flanked by two smaller wings. The wings are joined to the house by one-and-one-half story hyphens. The central pavilion is articulated on the east facade by a two-story columned portico, and on the west side by a one-story projecting porch entrance.

The steeply pitched gable roofs are covered with slate and have pedimented dormers in most of the slopes. The gables, which are finished with denticulated cornices, are on an east-west axis on the wings, and a north-south axis on the main body of the structure. There are end-wall, interior chimneys at both the north and south ends of the central pavilion, as well as at several locations on the wings. Each of the four elevations of the house is distinct in its design.

East Elevation of the Main Block

A pedimented pavilion graces the east elevation, which faces Rockville Pike, away from the central NIH campus (Figure 1). Although there is no vehicular access to the Pike from this elevation, visually this facade with its raised terrace appears to serve as the principal facade.² Four two-story Corinthian columns support the blank frieze and pediment, which is ornamented with an oculus. The frontispiece is Georgian in character, consisting of a broken segmental pediment and fluted pilasters. The wood-panelled door is flanked by traceried sidelights and capped by a rectangular transom with a modified fanlight motif. On either side of the entrance is a narrow four-over-four, double-hung sash window. To either side of these are two windows, still in the main section of this elevation; each is set into a wide segmental arch. Tripartite in configuration, the windows are composed of a center section -- an eight-over-eight double-hung sash -- flanked by narrow two-over-two sash windows. Lacking segmental arches, the second-floor windows are otherwise identical to those on the first floor.

West Elevation of the Main Block

The west elevation, lacking the two-story portico, is simpler than that of the east (Figure 2). To compensate for the lack of this imposing element, the frontispiece to this elevation is deeply sculptural. Based on Georgian motifs, this one-story portico consists of a robust, richly carved entablature supporting a segmental arch, supported in turn by two fluted columns. The wood-panelled door is flanked by fluted pilasters and surmounted by a fanlight. The fenestration is similar to that of the east facade. There is a service entrance in the hyphen connecting the center pavilion with the north wing. Above the entrance is the structure's date of construction in stone (1930).

South Wing

The south wing features a wide veranda, which opens up onto a formal garden extending along the ridge of the hill (Figure 3). The central axis of the garden is framed with boxwood and holly banks, and delineated at its focal point by a fountain and a curved stone wall. The veranda's flat roof,

²The two-story portico, a common feature of Palladian design (the inspiration for the Georgian), was often built on the secondary elevation.

supported by ten columns, is surmounted by an ornamental iron rail, providing a terrace for a second floor sitting room. On the first floor, two pairs of French doors open from the house onto the flagstone veranda. The west elevation of this wing is composed of a chimney wall flanked by six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on both the first and second floors, and quarter-circle lunette windows to either side of the stack. The east elevation of the wing is dominated by a one-story bay window with a copper hood.

North Wing

The north wing originally housed the kitchen and service areas for the mansion (Figure 4). Due to a one-story stone section, which extends across the width of the wing, the north wing is slightly larger than the south wing. The entrance on the north elevation is recessed. Next to the door is a vinyl-sided enclosure which appears to have originally been an open areaway.

Like the south wing, the west elevation serves as the chimney wall. The east elevation of the wing is simply fenestrated with six-over-six, double-hung sash windows in rows of three on each floor. There is a one-story bay window on the south elevation, with which the service door in the north hyphen creates an interesting corner composition.

Interior Plan and Design

In plan the house reflects the late colonial influence seen in the exterior design. The doors on the east and west facades open into a central reception hall that extends the full length of the house, connecting with another hall that runs north-south along the west wall of the building. The intersection of these two axial halls is defined by pairs of fluted engaged columns. An Adam-inspired, open-string suspended stair, with a curvilinear railing and finely turned balusters, serves as the focal point of the north reception area. A parlor and dining room, which open to either side of the center hall and which comprise the entire length of the center pavilion, are entered through double, wood-panelled doors with intricately carved, elegant surrounds, again with Adam-inspired detailing. The fireplace mantels and ceiling moldings also display excellent craftsmanship executed in the Adam style.

The wings contain service stairs and several rooms each. The south wing was completely opened to provide for assembly seating. The north wing holds the kitchen, butler's pantry, men's lounge, and a library and office which originally served the same purpose for George Freeland Peter. The library, office, and butler's pantry all retain some of their original features, such as mantelpieces, moldings, and cabinets.

The second floor contains seven bedrooms (many with individual bathrooms), sitting rooms, and service quarters, which all open off a long, narrow central hallway extending the width of the building, north to south. These rooms are currently used as scholar's studies or administrative offices. Movable, temporary partitions have been added to some rooms to provide privacy for scholars sharing single spaces. One room in the north wing has been converted to a kitchen. The third-floor attic, once a single open space, has been partitioned into offices.

The interior of the house was sympathetically rehabilitated in the early 1960s, following some

unfortunate alterations made to the structure when it was initially occupied by NIH. All moldings and mantelpieces were repaired, and rooms which had been dramatically partitioned were returned to their original configurations. In 1989, the first floor of the house was redecorated to accentuate its Neo-Colonial character and the grace of the detailing.

Caretaker's Cottage for the Stone House (Building 16A)

This three-story stone and frame cottage is sited directly north of the Stone House on a steeply sloped hillside (Figure 5). Currently occupied by offices of the John E. Fogarty International Center, it originally housed the Peter family caretaker on the upper two floors, and the garage on the ground floor (at the rear, or north, side of the structure). Simpler and less imposing than the Stone House, the design of the Caretaker's Cottage is loosely based on the "Cape Cod House," a one-and-a-half story variant of the Colonial Revival style. It features many of the same architectural elements as the main house, including the tripartite window configuration, the sidelights and transom at the front entrance, dormers, and steeply pitched roof. With carefully placed porches and entrances, it maximizes its siting on the hillside.

The Caretaker's Cottage is a wood frame house covered with white painted weatherboards, atop a raised foundation of the same bluestone used in the main house. The main entrance is on the south side of the cottage, with the primary mass of the cottage oriented east and west. It is protected by a simple shed roof porch supported by classicized square wooden piers. The raised panel door is flanked by narrow side lights. The south facade of the cottage, facing the Peter House, is distinguished by a protruding gable wing, which features a tripartite window on the first story and a small arched window in the gable. At the intersection of this wing and the main roofline, there is a stone chimney. The slate-covered, single-pitch gable roof is interrupted by shed roof dormers over the main section, and it is finished by a simple cove molding.

Nestled in the hill, the cottage exposes on its north, or rear, facade, an additional level (Figure 6). Once the garage of the estate, this first floor of the cottage was sensitively converted into a working space; it features two large multipane windows, flanked on either side by a pair of glass doors. The second story and elongated dormer story are also both organized visually by their symmetrically-arranged window groupings. A small protruding roof, supported by wooden brackets, extends the length of the stone-faced facade below the wood siding of the second story.

The house is irregular in plan, but the spaces flow easily from one to another. The main living rooms are on the first floor, the bedrooms are on the second, and the basement extends the length and width of the larger section of the house. The decorative treatment of the interior is simple: the walls are covered with plaster and finished with wood trim and pine floors. The building is composed of structural masonry, steel beams and columns, and concrete footings. The interior walls and partitions are framed with wooden studs.

The Caretaker's Cottage is simply designed and constructed, resembling a typical mid-twentieth century suburban residence. In its siting on the north slope below the Peter House, and its complementary but simplified Neo-Colonial detailing, the cottage is an appropriate service dwelling

for the main house.

Landscape

The Peter Estate rises above Rockville Pike, sited at the crest of a long sloping hill. The estate's hierarchy of function is displayed through the siting of the buildings, with the main house occupying the most prominent area of the site, and the Caretaker's Cottage tucked into the slope of the hill directly to the north. The symmetry of the Stone House's Colonial Revival design is accentuated by the planned garden elements which surround the house. On the east elevation, the visual approach to the house is articulated by a series of stone wall terraces of the same bluestone as the house; a row of bushes atop one of the walls acts as a stage front to the grand portico. Likewise, at the west facade, where visitors first enter the building, a gently curving wall mediates the area of the driveway from the uninterrupted lawns that extend from it. Extending along the ridge of the hill to the south, aligned axially with the entertaining wing of the house, is an enclosed formal garden, which culminates in a rounded stone wall and fountain. The north wing, which faces the Caretaker's Cottage, was reserved for the kitchen and staff and does not have a corresponding formal garden plan. These landscape features are integral to the design of the Peter Estate; the site for the house and its related components appears to have been carefully selected from the original ca. 50 acre property. Each facade is distinctive in its design and in its corresponding landscape treatment. Today these landscape elements survive as clear reminders of the incorporation of formal gardens and other defining site features during this period of grand manor house design.

Overview

Set back on a gentle hill facing the Pike, the Classical Revival Peter House and its adjacent Caretaker's Cottage were designed in 1930 for the noted Episcopal clergyman and Canon-Chancellor of the Washington National Cathedral, George Freeland Peter (1875-1953). The architect for the estate was Peter's brother, Walter G. Peter, a skilled Washington architect, who, with his partner William J. Marsh, was responsible for numerous major buildings in downtown Washington. The property on which the Stone House was built had been in the Peter family since the mid-eighteenth century. Built during the Depression, the Stone House when it was completed marked the end of Montgomery County's period of great twentieth-century estates. As the last of these monumental properties, the Peter Estate represents an important aspect of the county's history and physical development.

George Freeland Peter

George Freeland Peter was the fourth child and third son of Armistead and Martha Peter. He was the descendent of two prominent families: the Peters and the Custises. Robert Peter was the first to come to America, in the mid-eighteenth century, settling in Georgetown and later becoming its first mayor. Peter purchased large tracts of land in what are today Montgomery and Prince Charles Counties, and left these lands to his heirs. One of Robert Peter's sons, Thomas, married Martha Parke, the granddaughter of Martha Custis Washington, thus establishing the first of many marital connections with the Custis family. George Freeland Peter was the offspring of a marriage between Thomas and Martha Peter's granddaughter (Martha Custis Kennon) and Armistead Peter, a grandson of Robert Peter. He was born at Tudor Place, in Georgetown.

George Freeland Peter received his education at a number of institutions, including Oxford University (England), Columbian College (now George Washington University), the General Theological Seminary (New York City), and Hampden-Sidney College. Upon graduation, he entered the Episcopal Church hierarchy in Washington, D.C., and quickly rose in its ranks. From the beginning of his career he was associated with the Washington Cathedral, where his family had taken a leading role in the construction and advancement of the structure.

An undated article from the files of the *Washington Star* lists the many church assignments that Peter filled before becoming a canon and chancellor (legal counsel to the Church) of the Washington Cathedral in 1928. These include serving as chaplain at the Cathedral; assistant rector at St. Mark's, and associate rector of Epiphany Church, in the District; rector to a congregation in Wheeling, West Virginia; and rector of St. James' Church in Richmond, Virginia. Peter served as canon of the Washington National Cathedral from 1928 to 1937.

The Architect

George Freeland Peter's brother, Walter G. Peter (1868-1945), was the eldest child of Armistead and Martha Custis Kennon Peter's five offspring. Born into a family of great wealth and stature in the community, he was raised at the Peter family house, Tudor Place, in Georgetown. Tudor Place was

considered then, as it is today, one of the most important monuments of domestic architecture in the area. As such, it must have provided inspiration to Walter, who enrolled in architecture school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Upon graduation in 1890, he joined the noted Washington firm of Hornblower and Marshall, where he worked for a number of years as a draftsman.

In 1898, he left the firm to form a partnership with William J. Marsh, another who had received his training from Hornblower and Marshall. During the 28 years of its existence, the firm of Marsh and Peter was responsible for such important commissions as the First Church of Christ Scientist, the Evening Star Building, the Walter Reed Army Hospital, the D.A.R. Administration Building, the Convent of the Visitation (now the Mary Woodard Lasker Center for Health Research and Education at the National Institutes of Health), and several large residences in the Washington, D.C., area. In addition, they designed the Charles Corby estate (now part of Georgetown Preparatory School), another of the notable twentieth century mansions along Rockville Pike. Following Marsh's death in 1926, Peter continued to practice alone. It was during this later period of his career that he designed the Stone House for his brother. An outstanding example of his expertise in the Georgian Revival style, the Peter House now provides an elegant center for activities at the National Institutes of Health.

Walter was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, served on the boards of several local charitable organizations, and was a member of many prestigious clubs. He died in 1945. Following military service during World War II, his son (Walter Gibson, Jr.) continued his father's architectural practice.

Early Site History

According to an article published in the weekly "Rambler" column in the *Sunday Star* (September 7, 1919), the property on which the Peter Estate is located belonged to the Peter family from circa 1760, when Robert Peter purchased a large tract of land (believed to be approximately 600 acres) from Walter Clagett. Robert Peter was the original Peter descendent in this country, having arrived in America from Crossbasket, Scotland. A successful farmer and merchant, he owned land throughout what are today Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, and he became Georgetown's first Mayor.

The Peter Estate property, known as "Clagett's Purchase," passed through several generations of the Peter family. Robert bequeathed it to his daughter, Margaret Peter Dick, who in turn passed it to her heirless son, Robert. Robert deeded the land to his first cousins, Armistead, James, and George Peter in 1873. Shortly thereafter, Armistead purchased James' share.

The G.M. Hopkins *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Including the Country of Montgomery Maryland* (published 1879), indicates that George Peter's property was on the east side of Rockville Pike, and that Armistead's was on the west side. The atlas shows structures on both properties. In all likelihood, the house on the Armistead Peter site was Winona, a large brick summer house for which the exact date of construction is unknown.¹ Winona was located on a parcel of Armistead Peter's land

¹The Rambler article states that the house was built by Armistead Peter for his family in 1836. However, Peter was not born until 1840. It is possible that the date was a misprint, and that, in fact, the correct

south of the Stone House.

Construction History - The Rockville Pike Estates

Upon Armistead Peter's death in 1902, his 200-acre parcel was divided into four shares, which were bequeathed to his children, including George Freeland Peter, who received 47.9 acres of land from parts of two tracts: "Huntington" and "Clagett's Purchase." It is on this parcel that the Stone House and Caretaker's Cottage were eventually erected.

Almost thirty years after Armistead Peter's death, his children George Freeland and Walter G. set about to design and construct a large family house and caretaker's cottage for George on the Rockville Pike property. According to the Montgomery Country ACHS Summary Form for the property:

In 1931, George Freeland Peter contracted with Davis, Wick, Rosengarten Company, Inc., of Washington, D.C., to "construct and provide all the materials and labor necessary to erect and complete a stone and frame garage and dwelling" in accordance with the drawings and specifications of architect Walter G. Peter. The cost of construction was approximately \$35,000.²

The house and grounds which were eventually constructed and laid out were done in a style compatible with the grand manor houses being erected in many parts of Montgomery County during the first half of the twentieth century. The style of these houses generally reflected the colonial history of the country. Thus, most of the estates erected along Rockville Pike during the early twentieth century were Colonial in inspiration. The Stone House was no exception. Built at the height of the Depression, it was, however, the last of these great houses to be erected.

The house is a quintessential example of the Neo-Colonial style -- complete with all the elements which made this a popular style among the wealthy during the first half of the twentieth century. Its stately two-story portico and steeply pitched roof dominate the symmetrical Rockville Pike facade. The wings which flank the main body of the building provide it with extra massing, which adds to the overall stature of the composition.

The building was occupied by George Freeland, his wife Lulie, and their son G. Freeland, Jr., and was used by the Peters both for entertaining and for business. The first floor of the interior contains several large reception rooms, as well as a library and office. The second floor originally included seven bedrooms, as well as several ancillary rooms, indicating that the Peters often had overnight guests.

The estate is noted in several published and unpublished local histories, including *Old Bethesda*, *Bethesda Not So Old*, and *Atmosphere of the Gilded Age*. In these works, the Peter House is placed

date may have been closer to 1876 -- a few years after Peter inherited the land, but before the publication of the Hopkins atlas.

²Construction contract, June 3, 1931.

within the context of the grand twentieth-century estates that lined Rockville Pike between Bethesda and Rockville:

Starting with the Woodmont Country Club just north of Bethesda on the west side of the Pike one passed Dr. Freeland Peter's huge mansion with its beautifully trimmed grounds. Next came the Luke I. Wilson estate where oil lamps glowed hospitably at night from the entrance gates; then Brainerd Parker's magnificent home on the hill overlooking Cedar Lane with close cropped meadows on each side of the long driveway. Beyond the Parkers was the old Bethesda Presbyterian Church and the Victorian manse next door. Their owner, Mrs. William Ritch Kelley, took pride in maintaining the old church grounds and cemetery in attractive condition.

Moving northward one passed next the Charles Hawley place with its beautiful stone wall facing the driveway. Just beyond was the 150-acre Pooks Hill estate of Merle Thorpe. The castle at the top of the hill had such a fascination for Princess Martha of Norway that she wasn't content until President Franklin D. Roosevelt made a personal appeal to the Thorpes to sell the place to the Norwegian government. The Princess and her three children spent several happy years there while her country was overrun by the Germans.

On the other side of the Pike, near Bethesda, was the George Hamilton estate with acres and acres of beautiful lawns and greenhouses. Further out was the Charles Corby home overlooking the grounds of the Georgetown Preparatory School. The Corby estate had its own private swimming pool and a lovely boxwood garden.

Between circa 1914 and 1930, ten large estate houses were built. The farthest south was the Peter Estate (the last of the ten to be constructed); the farthest north was near Randolph Road. Of the ten houses, nine remain standing today.³ Among these are the Luke I. Wilson estate directly north of the Peter House (today also a part of the NIH campus), Strathmore Hall, and the former Charles Corby estate, now on the grounds of the Georgetown Preparatory School.

George Freeland Peter's Stone House, while owned now by the federal government, is maintained and used for reception and housing visiting fellows and guests, a purpose that parallels in some respects the activities that would have occurred in the house during the 1930s. Along with Strathmore Hall, it is the most intact and vivid reminder of this earlier period in the county's history.

Transfer of the Property to the U.S. Government

After the Peters had lived in their new home on Rockville Pike but a few years, pressures began to develop which would eventually lead to their abandoning the estate. In the mid-1930s, the Peter's neighbors to their north, Mr. and Mrs. Luke I. Wilson, began to deed portions of their estate to the U.S. Government for the purpose of establishing a medical research center on the grounds. By 1942, they had presented the government with over 90 acres. The government acted quickly to plan for the move of its cramped downtown research facilities to the Bethesda site. In June of 1938, the cornerstone for Building 1 was laid, and Congress authorized funds for the construction of extensive

³Information from Roy Gauzza, author of a manuscript on the history of the twentieth-century estates along Rockville Pike.

facilities on the Wilson property.

By the end of World War II, it became clear that NIH needed to expand. By process of condemnation, they acquired the 50-acre Convent of the Visitation site immediately to the west of the Peter estate.

In 1949, submitting to pressures by the U.S. Government, George Freeland Peter and his wife sold their 47.9-acre estate to the United States Government to allow for further expansion.⁴ This sale ended an almost 200-year occupancy of the land by the Peter family.

The Site Today

George Freeland Peter's estate had not been further subdivided from the time that he inherited it to the time when he sold it to the U.S. Government. After the sale of the property, the National Institutes of Health did not occupy the Stone House until 1950. Since that time, it (as well as the adjacent Caretaker's Cottage) has been used as a conference center for international meetings, and as a study center for visiting scientists. Known as the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences, it has also briefly served as a residence for the Fogarty scholars.

During the ten years that followed the sale of the property to the U.S. Government, the portion of the land behind the Stone House (west of the house and farther from Rockville Pike) was extensively developed. It is here that many of the support buildings for the Institutes were erected. These include Buildings 11-11C (constructed 1951-1961 for central utility production), Building 12 (1950, maintenance facilities for NIH vehicles), Building 12 A (1964, computer operations), Building 13 (1950-1954, general maintenance and repair), Building 14B-14G (1954-1957, housing and breeding of small animals), Building 17A (Electrical Switching station, owned by PEPCO), Building 22 (1957, grounds maintenance), Building 25 (1949, chemical storage), and Building 26 (1954, temporary chemical disposal plant).

The site, while heavily developed since NIH acquired it in 1949, still retains some feeling of the original property, especially when viewed from the east lawn. This portion of the Peter estate, between the Stone House and Rockville Pike, remains open and landscaped, providing a broad and elegant vista which continues to evoke the setting and atmosphere of the 1930s estate.

⁴It is clear from the construction history of the Institutes that plans for the construction of facilities on the Peter estate had been made before the sale was completed. It is unclear exactly how the acquisition of the estate took place -- whether the land was claimed by the government by right of eminent domain, or whether the Peters willingly sold the estate.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located within the boundaries of the National Institutes of Health. Specifically, the boundaries of the property are defined by South Drive on the north, Rockville Pike on the east, and Center Drive on the west. The southern boundary of the property is defined by a line which lies to the south of the garden connecting Center Drive with Rockville Pike, as shown on the attached map. Most significant in the delineation of these boundaries is the preservation of the cone of vision between Rockville Pike and the Peter Estate.

11. Determination of Eligibility to be Included into the National Register

☒ Eligible

☐ Not Eligible

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

12. Form Prepared by

Heather Ewing, Julie Mueller, Judith Robinson, Architectural Historians

Name/Title

Robinson & Associates, Inc.

November 17, 1995

Organization

1909 Q Street, N.W., 3rd floor

Date

(202) 234-2333

Street & Number

Washington

Telephone

DC

20009

City or Town

State

Approved by the NIH Federal Preservation Officer

Concurrence of State Preservation Officer

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M:35-9-1

NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form
George Freeland Peter Estate
Robinson & Associates

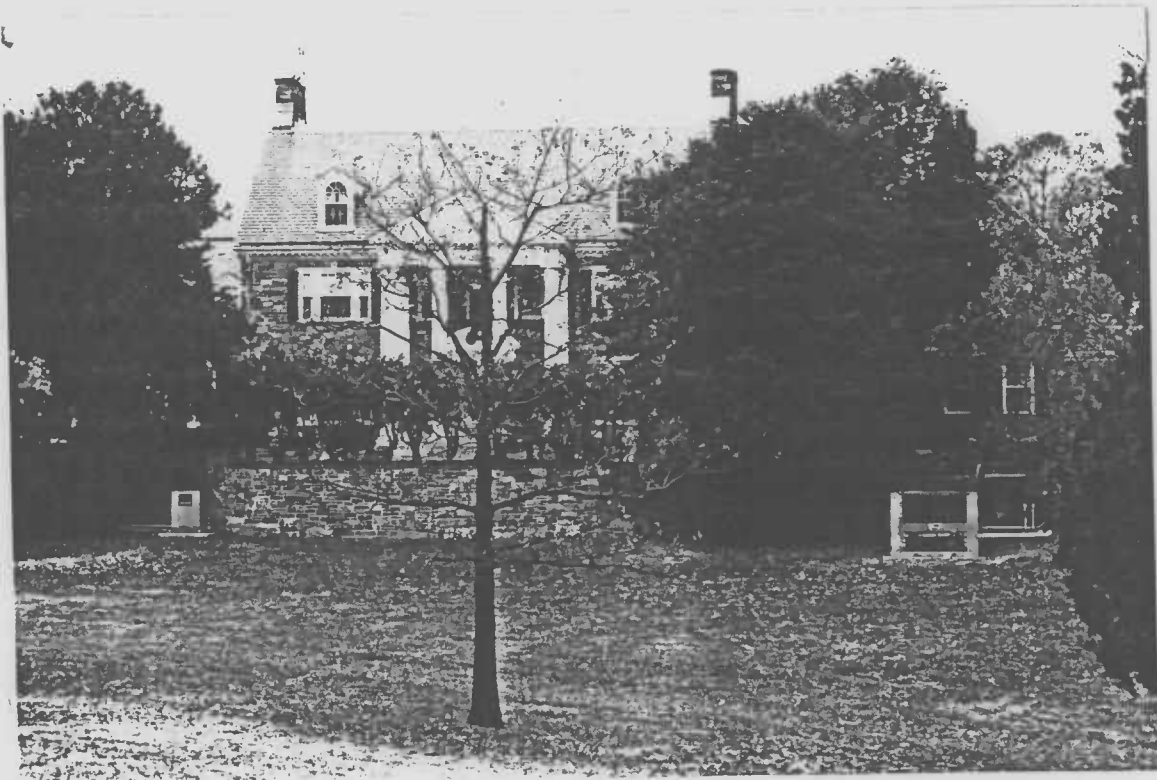


Figure 1.

The George Freeland Peter Estate
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, Maryland
Regina L. Arlotto, November 1995
Negative at MD SHPO
"The Stone House," Building 16 (east facade), looking west.

M: 35-9-1

NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form
George Freeland Peter Estate
Robinson & Associates



Figure 2.

The George Freeland Peter Estate
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, Maryland
Regina L. Arlotto, November 1995
Negative at MD SHPO
"The Stone House," Building 16 (west facade), looking northeast.

M: 35-9-1

NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form
George Freeland Peter Estate
Robinson & Associates



Figure 3.

The George Freeland Peter Estate
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, Maryland
Regina L. Arlotto, November 1995
Negative at MD SHPO
"The Stone House," Building 16 (south facade), looking north.



Figure 4.

The George Freeland Peter Estate
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, Maryland
Regina L. Arlotto, November 1995
Negative at MD SHPO

"The Stone House," Building 16 (north facade), looking southwest.

M: 35-9-1

NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form
George Freeland Peter Estate
Robinson & Associates



Figure 5.

The George Freeland Peter Estate
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, Maryland
Regina L. Arlotto, November 1995
Negative at MD SHPO

The Caretaker's Cottage, Building 16A (south facade), looking north.

M: 35-9-1

NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form
George Freeland Peter Estate
Robinson & Associates



Figure 6.

The George Freeland Peter Estate
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, Maryland
Regina L. Arlotto, November 1995
Negative at MD SHPO
The Caretaker's Cottage, Building 16A (north facade), looking south.

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

M:35-9-1
(date entered: 5-4-88)

1. Name: George F. Peter House
2. Planning Area/Site Number: 35/9 3. M-NCPPC Atlas Reference: Map 21
Coordinate C-8
4. Address: 9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Md.
5. Classification Summary
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Category <u>building</u> | Previous Survey Recording <u>MNCPPC</u> |
| Ownership <u>public</u> | Title and Date: <u>Historic Sites Inventory</u> |
| Public Acquisition <u>N/A</u> | |
| Status <u>occupied</u> | |
| Accessible <u>yes; restricted</u> | Federal <u> </u> State <u>x</u> County <u>x</u> Local <u> </u> |
| Present use <u>government</u> | |
6. Date: 1931 7. Original Owner: George Freeland Peter
8. Apparent Condition
- a. excellent b. altered c. original site
9. Description: This ten bay by four bay, two and a half story estate house was built for Canon Freeland Peter around 1930. The house sits on a hill facing east although the building is now approached from the west. Constructed of bluestone ashlar blocks with corner quoins, the house has a three bay central section flanked by two bay by two bay north and south wings connected to the central section by two bay, one and a half story connector wings. There is a pedimented gable roof supported by four gigantic columns on the east elevation and a curved hood supported by two fluted columns on the east elevation. There are eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung windows flanked by black wooden paneled or louvered wooden shutters. There are two bay windows: one on the east elevation of the south wing and one on the south elevation of the north wing. There are seven gabled dormer windows on the east elevation and six gabled dormer windows on the west elevation. The gable roofs have slate shingles.
10. Significance: The Peter House is an example of the "Colonial Revival" estate houses constructed along the Rockville Pike in the early 20th century. Today it is noteworthy as part of the offices of the National Institutes of Health. The land was the site of Dr. Armistead Peter's summer home, "Winona" which stood until c. 1919. At his death in 1916 the property was divided among his four sons, and George Freeland Peter received this property. George was chancellor of the Washington Cathedral, and in 1931 contracted with a firm to build the house. The cost of construction was c. \$35,000. In 1949 he sold his estate to the U.S. Government for \$505,000 and donated the house. It has been used as a conference center, office space and now as a residence for visiting research scientists.
11. Researcher and date researched: Candy Reed - Arch. Description
Mary J. Craigo 7/79
12. Compiler: Gail Rothrock 13. Date Compiled: 10/79 14. Designation Approval
15. Acreage: 47.9 acres

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 35/9-1

MAGI#

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC George F. Peter House

AND/OR COMMON Stone House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 9000 Rockville Pike

CITY, TOWN Bethesda VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 8

STATE Maryland COUNTY Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME National Institutes of Health Telephone #: 496-4000

STREET & NUMBER 9000 Rockville Pike

CITY, TOWN Bethesda VICINITY OF STATE, zip code Maryland 20205

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 1230
Folio #: 89

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Rockville STATE Maryland 20850

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE 1976 FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN Rockville STATE Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M. 35-9-1

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This ten bay by four bay, two and a half story "Colonial Revival" house sits on a hill and faces east, although the building is now approached from the west.

Constructed of uncoursed ashlar blocks of locally quarried bluestone, with corner quoins, the house has a central three-bay section flanked at the north and south by two bay by two bay wings. The north and south wings are connected to the main section by one-and-a-half story connector wings. The main roof is pitched and covered with slate and copper. The foundations are of poured concrete.

The east elevation has a pedimented gable roof with an oculus supported by four gigantic corinthian columns. The east wooden paneled door is flanked by traceried sidelights, surmounted by a fanlight, and set into a broken pedimented door frame. The south porch has a flat roof which is enclosed by a decorative metal railing and supported by ten columns. Two pairs of French doors open onto this porch. The east porch has a curved hood supported by two fluted columns. The west wooden paneled door is flanked by applied fluted pilasters and surmounted by a fanlight.

There are eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung windows flanked by black paneled or louvered wooden shutters. There are two one-story bay windows, one on the east elevation of the south wing and one on the south elevation of the north wing. The east and west elevations of the north and south wings each have two quarter round windows. There are a total of seven gabled dormer windows on the west elevation; the three dormers above the center section have eight-over-six double-hung windows, while the remaining four gable dormers, two each above the connecting wings, have six-over-six double-hung windows. There are six gabled dormers on the east elevation. The three dormers above the center section have eight-over-six double-hung windows while the three gabled dormers above the connecting wings have six-over-six double-hung windows.

The several sections of the house all have gable roofs with slate shingles; there are north and south interior end chimneys above the center section and east and west interior end chimneys above the north and south wings.

The west door opens into a central hall that extends the full width of the house to the east door. Another hall runs north and south along the west wall. The conservatory is on the east side of the hall and south of the conservatory is a sitting and powder room. At the south end of the hall is a large conference room. North of the entrance, also on the east side of the hall, is the dining room. North of the dining room is the kitchen service area. At the north end of the hall is the study. In the hall, outside the dining room, there is a curved open string suspended staircase with a curved railing supported by turned balusters on both sides of the stairway. The rear (south) stairway is an open string, single rung stairway with turned balusters and newel post.

The floors are covered by wall-to-wall carpeting. At the intersection of the two halls there are paired engaged fluted columns. The walls and ceilings are plaster over lath. There are plaster course moldings in the conference room, conservatory, dining room, and hall. The hall, dining room

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(Continued on Attachment Sheet A)

George F. Peter House

and conservatory have paneled wainscotting. There are built-in bookcases in the conference room. The dining room has a large crystal chandelier. The hall has crystal chandeliers and there are brass wall sconces on the hall walls. There are molded surrounds and wooden paneled doors. There are decorative denticulated lintels above the north and south doors leading into the dining room and conservatory. The conservatory has sliding paneled north doors and double paneled west doors.

The interior of the house was restored in the early 1960s.

The house is surrounded by elegant landscaping, which includes a rose garden and boxwood garden.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		Local History		

Walter G. Peter, Architect

SPECIFIC DATES 1931 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Davis, Wick, Rosengarten Company, Inc. Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Peter House is an example of the estates which were constructed along the Rockville Pike in the early 20th century, and is noteworthy for the role it now plays in the medical research community which surrounds it.

The land on which the estate is located was the site of Dr. Armistead Peter's summer home, "Winona", which stood at least until 1919. After Dr. Peter's death, the property was divided into four parts by his heirs, Walter Gibson Peter, Agnes Peter, George Freeland Peter, and Armistead Peter. George Freeland Peter received part of tracts called "Huntington" and "Clagett's Purchase", known as Lot #2, which contained 47 934/100 acres of land.¹

George Freeland Peter was chancellor of the Washington Cathedral. In 1931, George Freeland Peter contracted with Davis Wick, Rosengarten Company, Inc. of Washington, D.C. to "construct and provide all the materials and labor necessary to erect and complete a stone and frame garage and dwelling" in accordance with the drawings and specifications of architect Walter G. Peter.² The cost of construction was approximately \$35,500.

In 1949 George Freeland Peter sold his estate to the United States government for \$505,000 and donated the house. This was done to allow expansion of the Medical Research Institute on adjacent land donated by the Wilson family. The Peter house, called the Stone House, has been used a conference center, office space, and now serves as a residence for research scientists from foreign countries. It is part of the National Institutes of Health, a modern medical research community.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Land Records of Montgomery County, Md., 254/191 (February 4, 1916).
2. Construction Contract, dated June 3, 1931.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Land Records of Montgomery County, Md.

Farquhar, Roger B., History and Homes of Montgomery County,
Silver Spring, Md. 1962.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 47.90 acres**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Rockville Pike, Center and South Drives, NIH

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mary J. CRAIGO

Candy Reed

Architectural Description

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

7/31/79

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland 20753

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: ~~Maryland Historical Trust~~
~~The Shaw House, 21 State Circle~~
~~Annapolis, Maryland 21401~~
~~(301) 267-1438~~

SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS
 Box 87, Stronghold
 Dickerson, Md. 20753
 (301) 926-4510

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

1608564704

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

George Freeland Peter Estate

AND/OR COMMON

National Institutes of Health (Stone Office Building)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Rockville Pike

CITY, TOWN

Bethesda

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

___ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
 ___ STRUCTURE
 ___ SITE
 ___ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC
 ___ PRIVATE
 ___ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 ___ IN PROCESS
 ___ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
 ___ UNOCCUPIED
 ___ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
 ___ YES: UNRESTRICTED
 ___ NO

PRESENT USE

___ AGRICULTURE
 ___ COMMERCIAL
 ___ EDUCATIONAL
 ___ ENTERTAINMENT
☒ GOVERNMENT
 ___ INDUSTRIAL
 ___ MILITARY
 ___ MUSEUM
 ___ PARK
 ___ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 ___ RELIGIOUS
☒ SCIENTIFIC
 ___ TRANSPORTATION
 ___ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

U.S. Gov't.-National Institutes of Health Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Washington, D.C.

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

M:35-9-1

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a large, Colonial Revival house, built of local stone. Its basic shape is in the form of an "I". The main part is the center section that runs from north to south. There is a central door here that is accented by an open portico with an arched roof.

Two, slightly smaller wings of similar design extend from east to west at each end of the building. They are joined to the main house by one-story, one-bay hyphens. All of the roofs are steeply-pitched A-roofs, covered with slate shingles. There are fireplace chimneys enclosed in each end wall. Most windows have 6/6 sash. This is a handsome, early 20th Century estate-similar to the Grosvenor estate, and others along Rockville Pike. The grounds are attractively landscaped, and there are extensive boxwood gardens extending from the south wing porch.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

M:35-9-1

PERIOD**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES**BUILDER/ARCHITECT****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

This was the wealthy estate of George Freelund Peter early in this century. It appears that this was also the site of an earlier Peter summer home-"Winona", an elegant, brick, Victorian structure with a mansard roof. This had been the estate of Dr. Armistead Peter, and it was standing at least until 1919. The Peter family has long been prominent in Georgetown business and political affairs.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

M:35-9-1

WASHINGTON STAR, "The Rambler", article & photo on "Winona"-
the Peter family summer home, (Sept. 7, 1919).

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian

ORGANIZATION

M-NCPPC

DATE

4/22/75

STREET & NUMBER

8787 Georgia Ave.

TELEPHONE

589-1480

CITY OR TOWN

Silver Spring

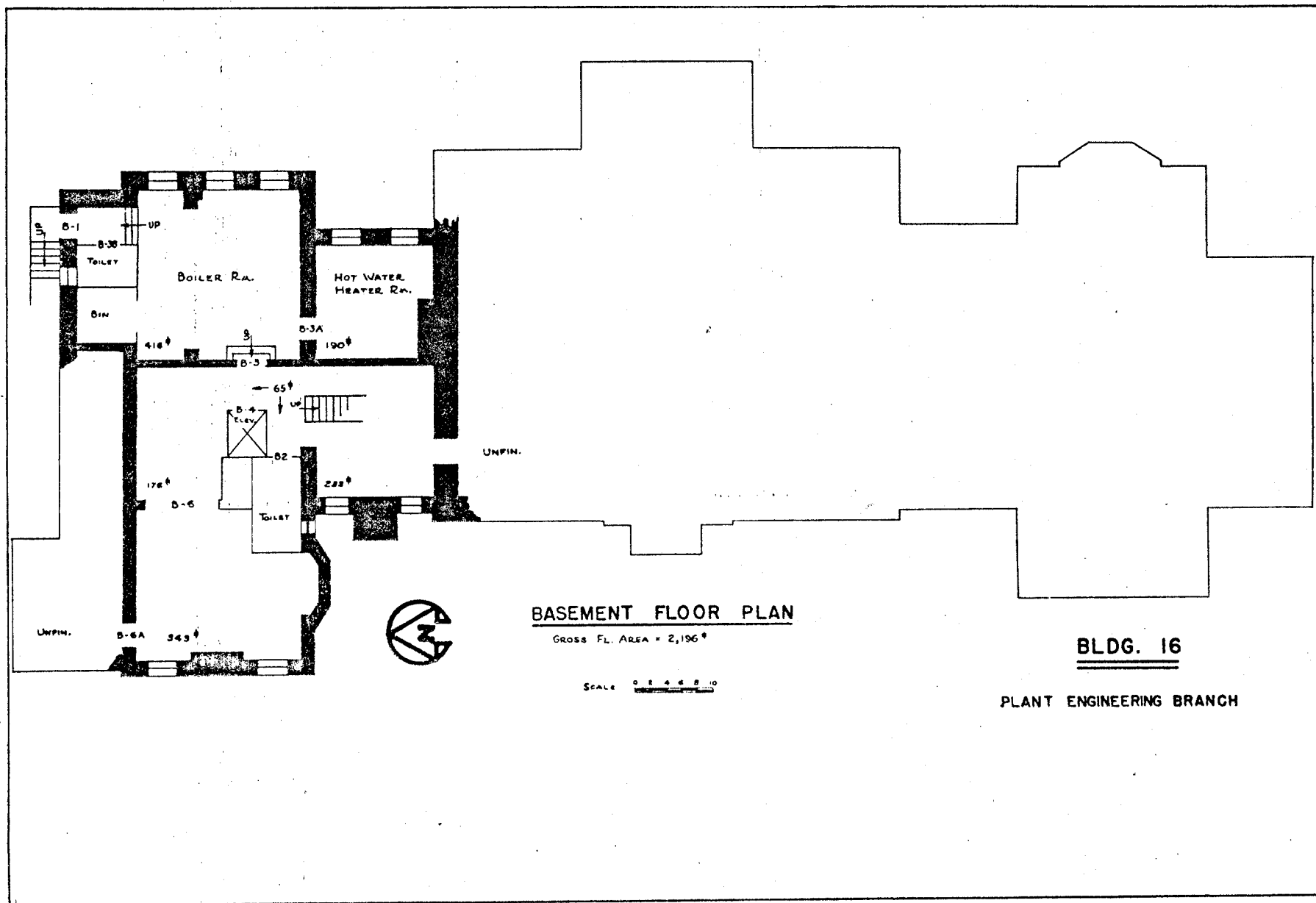
STATE

Maryland

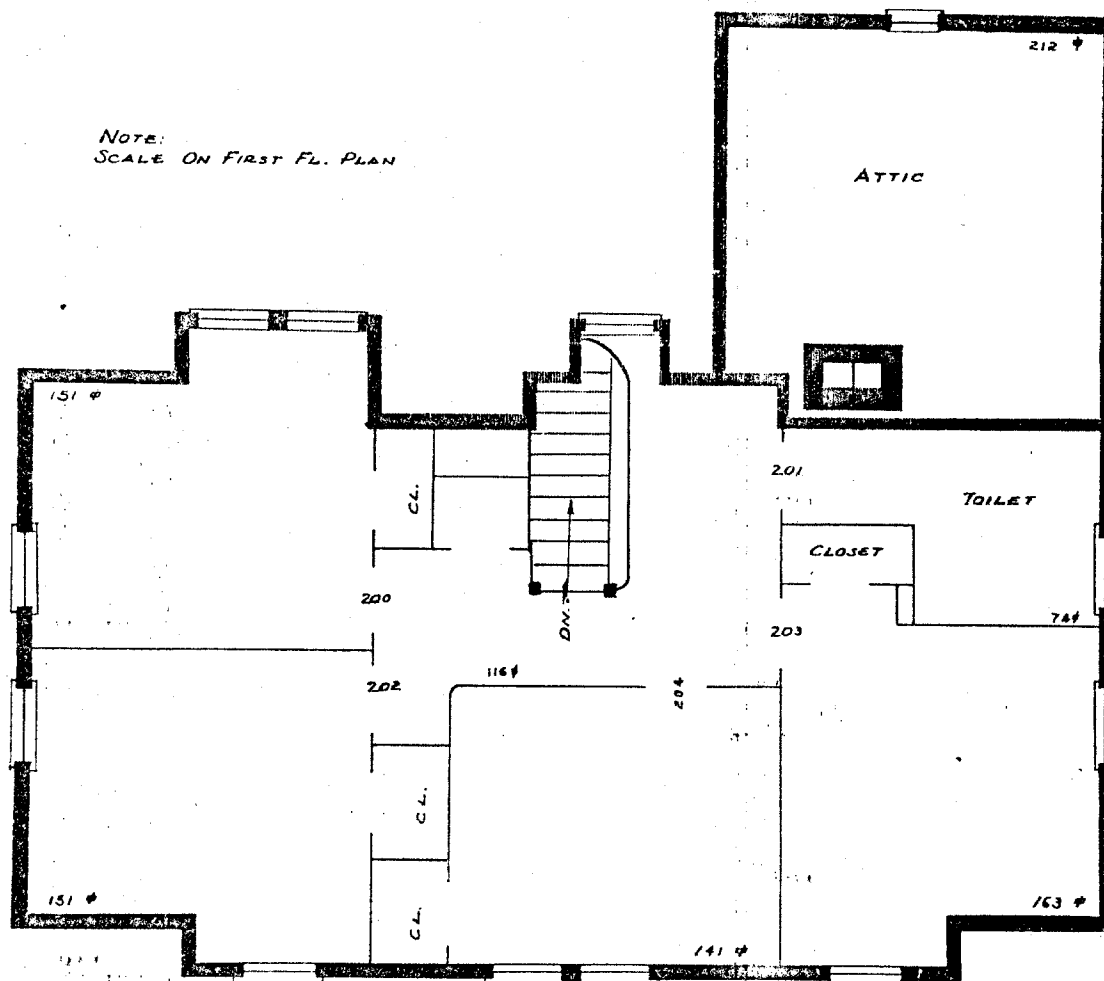
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



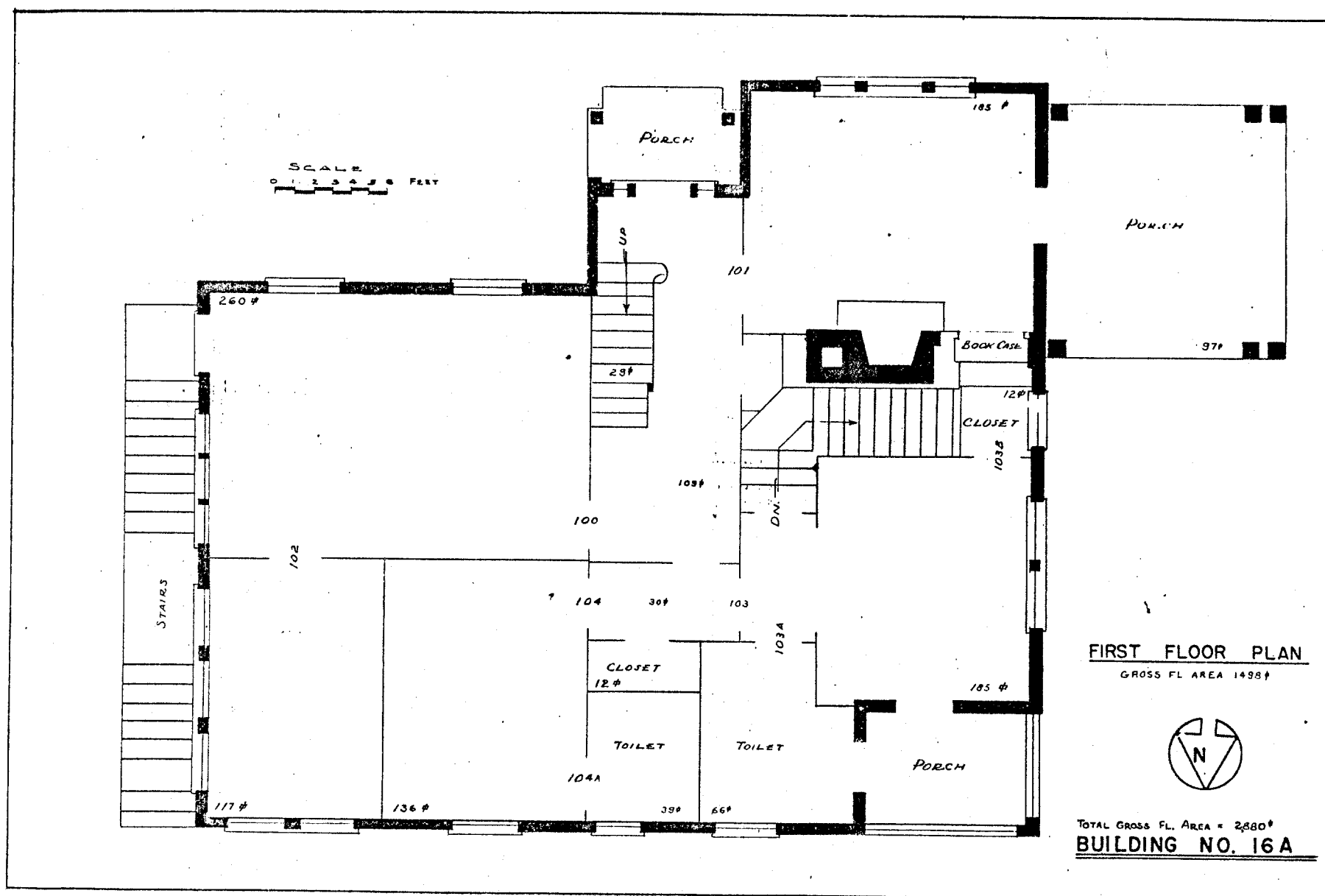
NOTE:
SCALE ON FIRST FL. PLAN



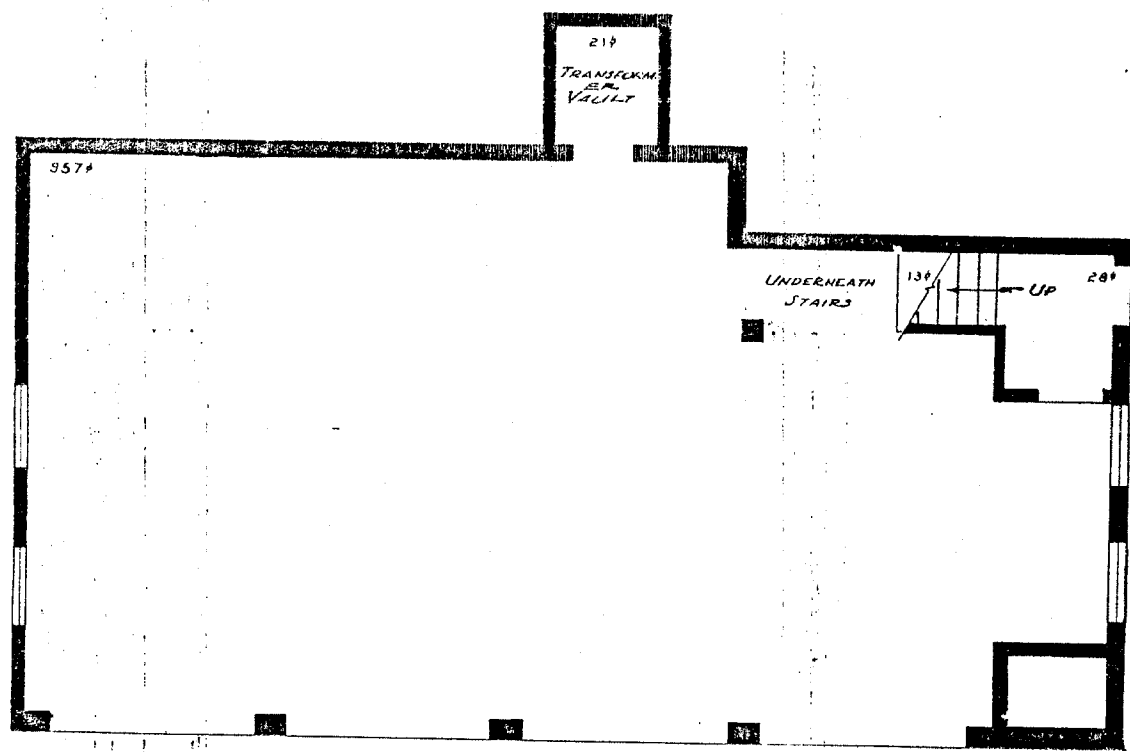
GROSS FL. AREA = 960'

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

BUILDING NO. 16A



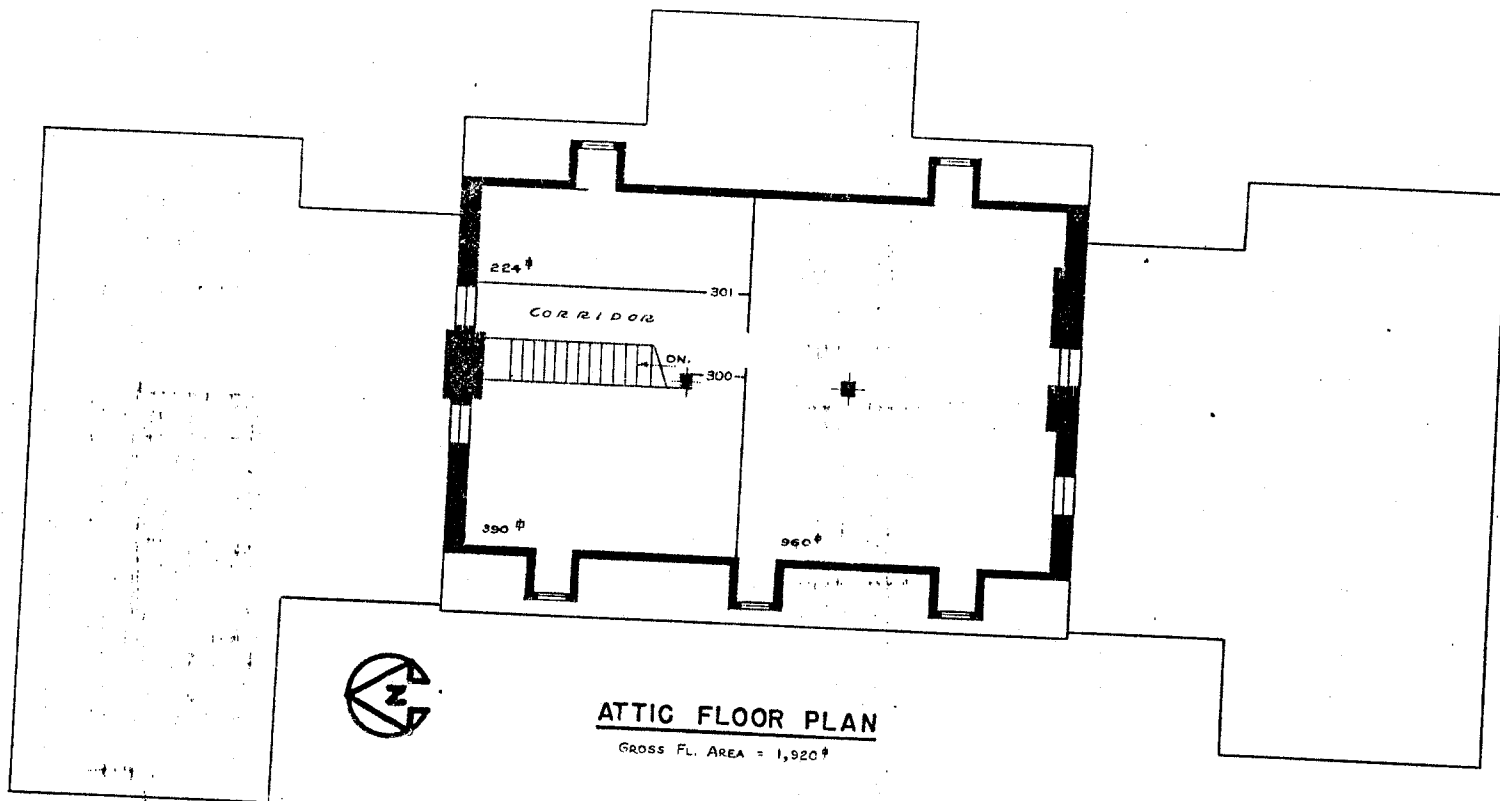
NOTE:
SCALE ON FIRST FL. PLAN



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

GROSS FL. AREA = 1438#

BUILDING NO. 16A
PLANT ENGINEERING BRANCH

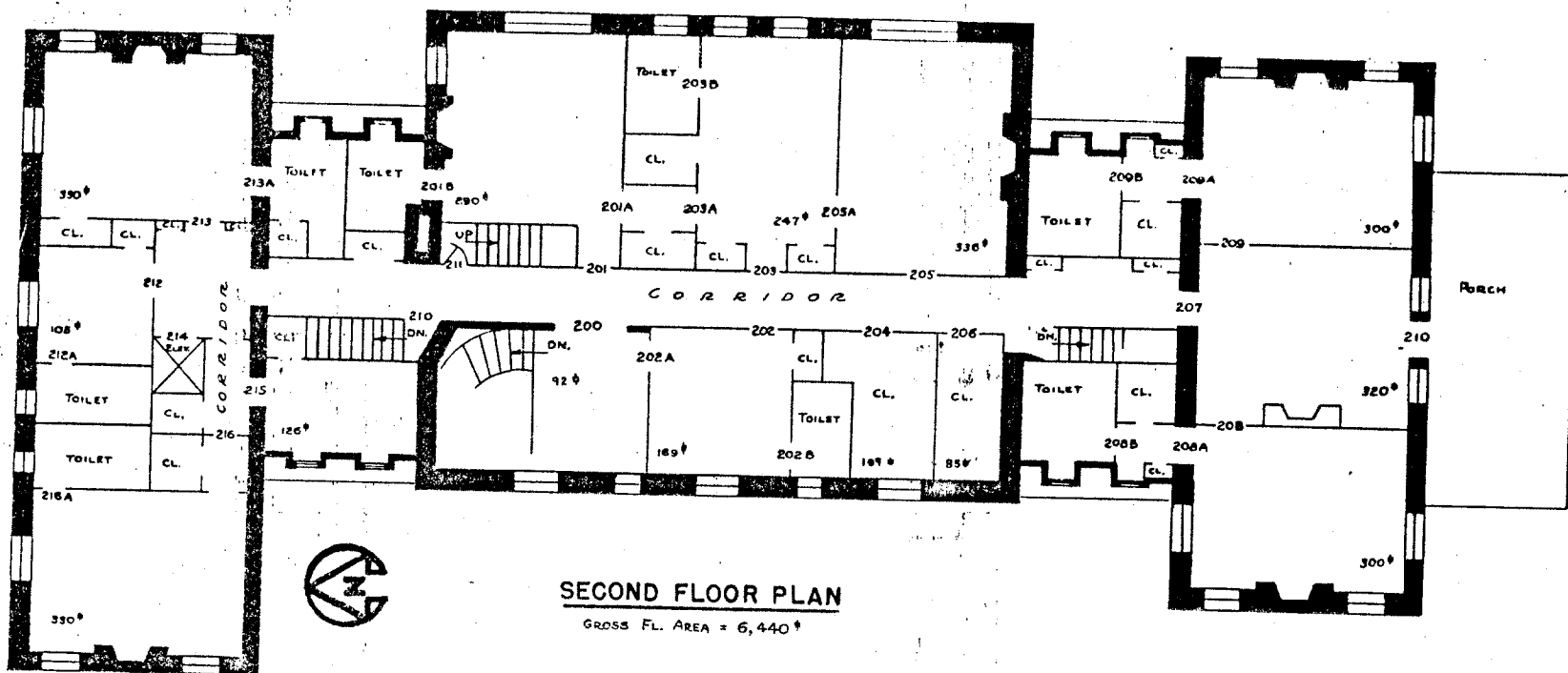


ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

GROSS FL. AREA = 1,920'

SCALE 0 2 4 6 8

BLDG. 16

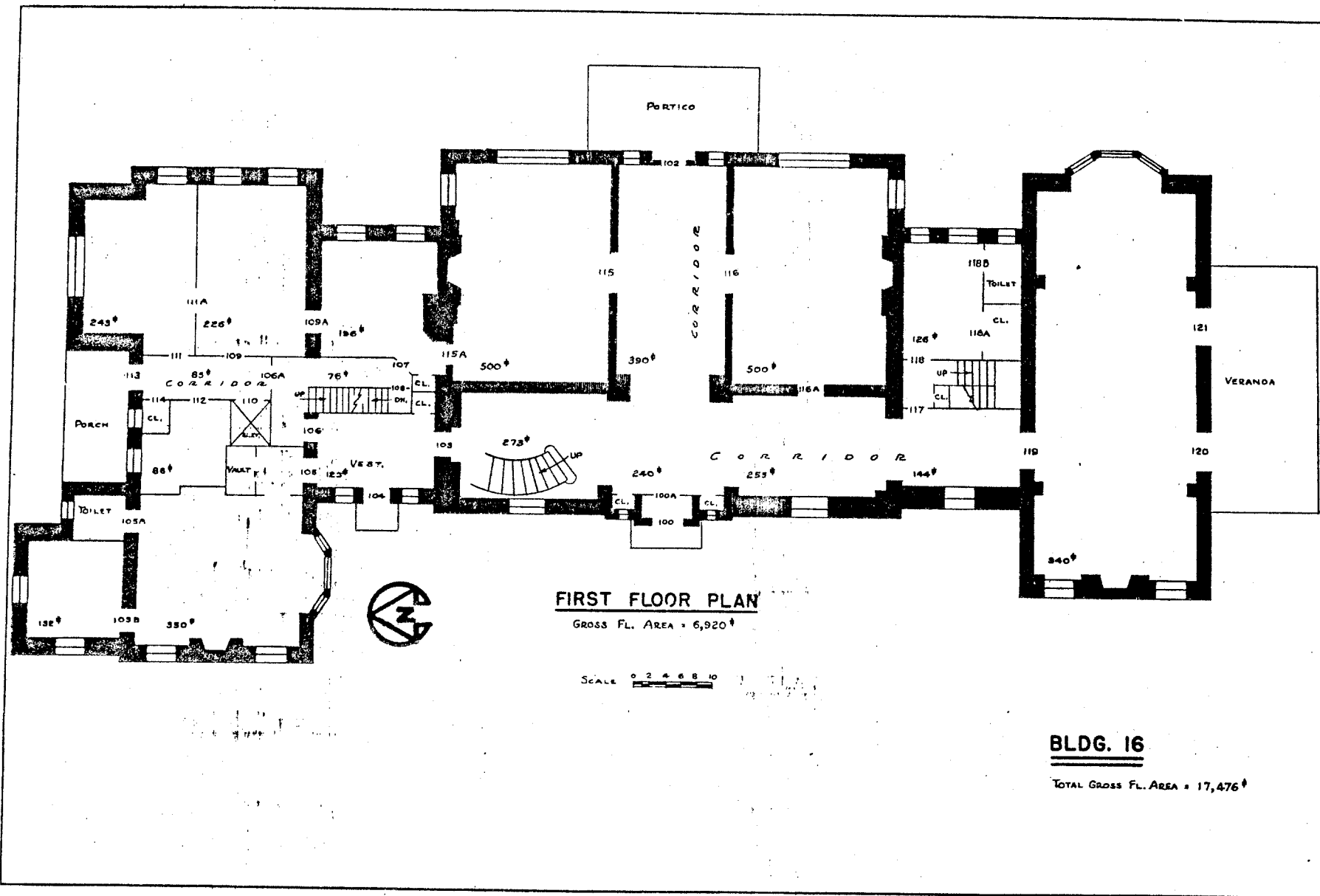


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

GROSS FL. AREA = 6,440 *

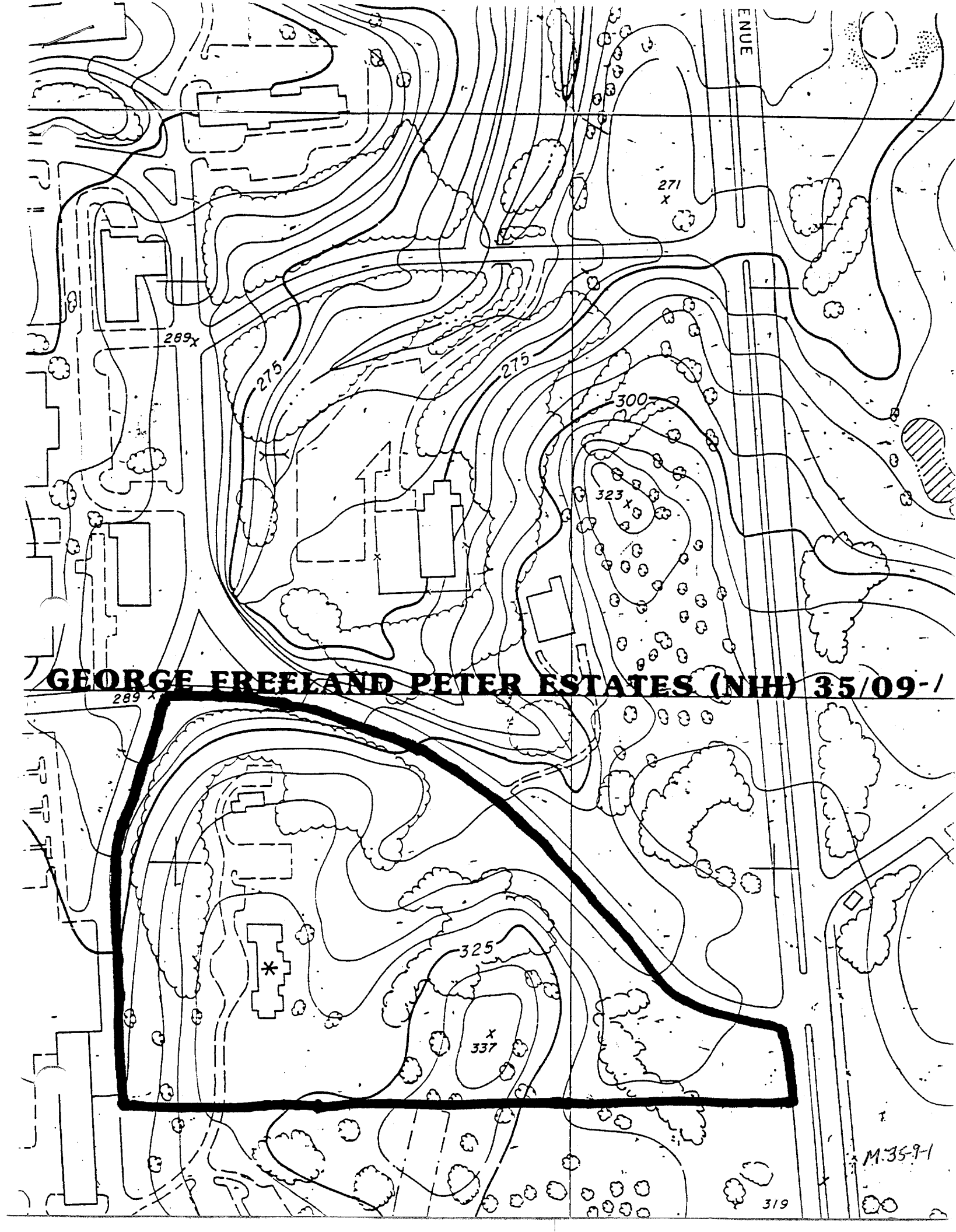
SCALE 0 2 4 6 8

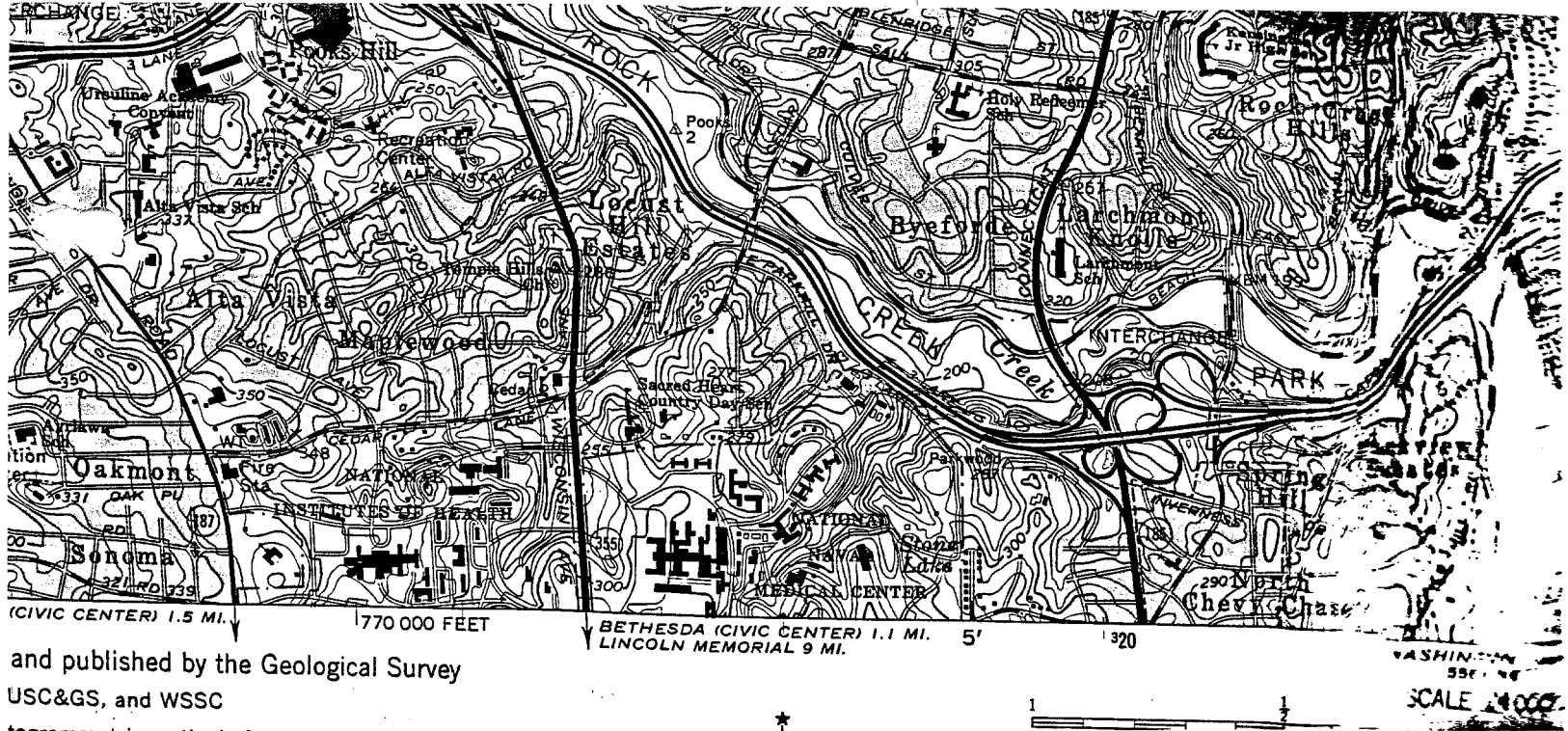
BLDG. 16





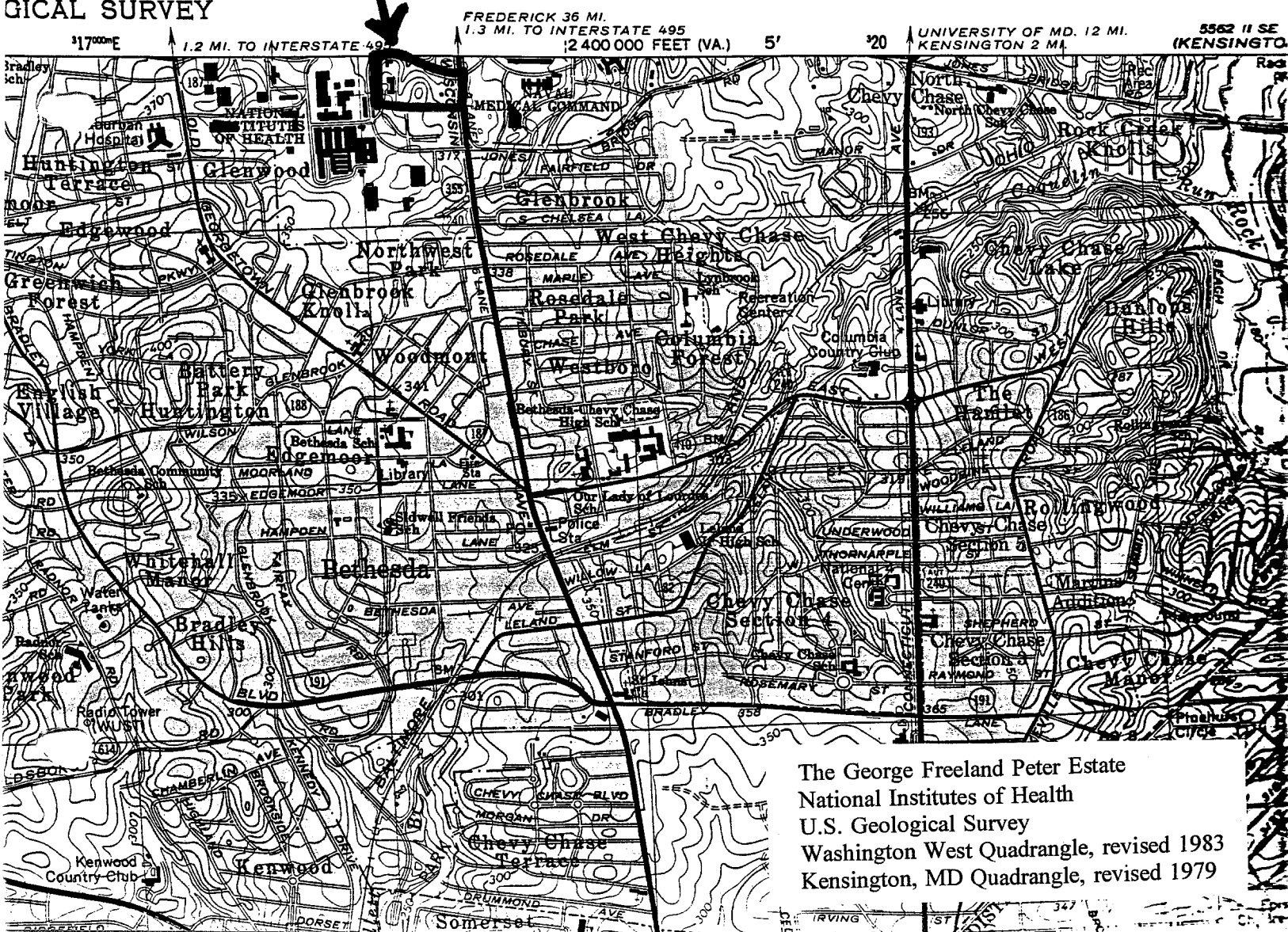
From: G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington including County of Montgomery Maryland, Philadelphia, 1879.





UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

M:35-9-1





NAME GEORGE FREELUND PETER ESTATE M: #35-9-1

LOCATION (N.I.H. OFFICE BLDG.) ROCKVILLE PIKE, ROCKVILLE, MD.

FACADE S

PHOTO TAKEN 4/22/75

M. DWYER



A 9499E-8

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
BETHESDA 14, MARYLAND

*Driveway entrance facing west.
The east facade is very similar*

ATTACHMENT SHEET I

M: 35/9-1

GEORGE F. PETER HOUSE



NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
FEDERAL BUDGET SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
BETHESDA 14, MARYLAND

A 9499H-4

16A

Servants' quarters
& garage for the
Peter Estate

ATTACHMENT SHEET J

M: 35/9-1

GEORGE F. PETER HOUSE